The Indian Poultry Gazette.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

We are pleased to be able to advise members of the Club that all 1932 Club cards have been sent out to their owners but should any member have not received his or her card if they will see us on the show ground, or, if not able to visit the show, write us to the Gazette office, we shall be pleased to send their card on to them immediately. Entry to the Exhibition will be by card, permit or payment only.

We have as yet received only a few items from members for raising at the annual general meeting of the Club which will be held on the Exhibition ground at 11 A.M. on Sunday 13th December immediately after the termination of the auction sale of birds and appliances and we shall be pleased to see as many members at the A. G. M. as can possibly arrange to get there.

On another page will be found the items on the Agenda of the A. G. M.

Referring back to the auction sale, if any members have forgotten to put on their entry forms that their birds may be disposed of by auction if not sold from their pens during the show,, they should write Mr. Yule at 2, Fancy Lane, Calcutta at once or their birds will not be included in the sale.

Our British contingent is on its way and w'l arrive in Calcutta a few days before the show and we hear from Mr. Howard that he is expecting to break all records this year with the big number of birds he has sent out. Among them are Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., and they in themselves will be a feature of the exhibition.

We are as yet unable to announce anything definite about a provincial show but we hope to be able to make that announcement at the exhibition and a little bird has whispered to us that it may be Allahabad.

The prize distribution as previously announced through these ages will be at 4-0 P.M. on 12th December and Her Excellency Lady Jackson has graciously accepted the Club's invitation to preside.

A further announcement which is not a surprise to some is the publication at long last of Mr. Foden's 'Indian Poultry Culture.' This has been published in both English and Bengali in the one book side by side and has been written expressly for the less experienced Indian poultry keeper in plain language, technical terms have been avoided as much as possible and where unavoidable have been simply explained. The translation has been put into the capable hands of Mr. Aswini Kumar Mittra and a foreword has been written by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a very sound article on poultry research work in Bengal and what is being done for the poultry keeper by the Central Agricultural Research Station at the Dacca Government farm and we hope readers will take special interest in this. The poultry section is under the very capable control of Mr. K. McLean, the Assistant Director of Agriculture and we personally often make visits to the farm to see what is going on in the poultry section. We are hoping to see some of the Dacca Farm birds at the All India show this year and poultry-keepers will then be able to see for themselves the 'ype of bird that is nearing the point of being a 'fixed breed'.

We wish our readers all a very prosperous time over the festive season, a Merry Xmas and a bright New year and trust we shall have the great pleasure of wishing a good number of them the compliments of the season in person at our annual gathering the All India Exhibition. Good luck to you all and may you all leave the Exhibition in possession of the Viceroy's cup and added experience for the next year's work in the poultry yard.

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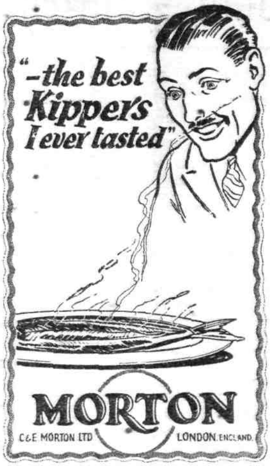

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From—**The Hon. Editor,**
INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE,
NARAYANGUNGE, E. B.

CHICKEN POX—IS IT DEADLY ?

Simple Methods for its Prevention and Cure.

(Concluded from November).

Every poultryman has some pet remedy; and it is as well to divide the list into two divisions—those preparations which may be used very close to, and right over, the bird's eyes; and those which may be used away from the eyes, but not where they are likely to get into the eyes.

The warts of chicken-pox are frequently found very close to the eyes of the bird; and in serious cases it is quite common to find the wart completely covering the eye. Standard materials which may be used under such conditions are picric acid, common laundry blue, black ink, and sulphur ointment. Laundry blue is probably the most frequently used; and when the blue happens to be ferric-ferrocyanide it is generally effective. Unfortunately, however, modern blue is not always of that composition; and on that account the blue-bag is not always as efficient as it might be.

In any case, it is a mistake to apply the blue direct from the bag. A much better and quicker method is to open up the bag, and break down the blue on a saucer, working it into a thin cream with water. This material should be applied carefully and thoroughly by means of a No. 5 camel's hair brush. Such a brush costs about 6 As. and its fine point will enable you to convey the remedy safely to the most delicate spots around the eye with perfect safety. The brush should be used for all materials, as it enables the operator to apply the remedy right down to the base of each wart; and treatment is only effective when the whole of the crust is covered. This result is seldom obtained with so crude an instrument as the blue-bag, feather, or piece of twisted rag; and it is a great saving in time to use the brush.

The ordinary blue-black ink of commerce is a combination of analine blue and iron tannate; and the latter chemical is really the remedial agent when ink is used. When thoroughly applied, ink is very effective for warts; and it can be improved by boiling down to about half the original volume. Only the better brands of ink should be used for this purpose, as the cheap kinds are merely analine colour in solution, and do not contain the necessary iron tannate.

Sulphur Ointments are Popular.

The various sulphur ointments are very popular with many workers, and this type of preparation generally gives good results, although it is probably the slowest treatment. A splendid sulphur ointment may be prepared by melting together 1oz. of flowers of sulphur with 9oz. of lard, mixing in ½ a fluid oz. of Friars' Balsam. This is an excellent remedy for scaly leg, also Favus of White Comb; and it is equally valuable as a general ointment for human use.

Ointments, I have found, are usually applied with the aid of an old toothbrush. Although I have advocated a soft, camel's-hair brush for the application of liquids, I do not think that a toothbrush is suitable for viscid preparations. Such a brush is too hard; and it is likely to scratch the sensitive ulcer-like warts, thus tending to inflame them, and spread the disease by the running of infected blood. Warts should be treated with care and gentleness.

From my own personal experience I find that a saturated solution of picric acid in methylated spirits is one of the quickest and most generally efficient treatments. The yellow crystals of this substance may be obtained quite readily from any chemist; and it should be dissolved in the spirit until it will not hold any more in solution. This tincture of picric acid may easily be applied with the brush; and it will be found to be one of the safest remedies, and an exceptionally quick worker. I specially recommend picric acid for severe, advanced, and neglected cases; and where the eyes are very much involved, it may be as well to use a watery solution in place of the above alcoholic saturation.

We now come to those preparations which must be used with caution near the eye; and it should be remembered that when treating warts on the lobes or comb, it is particularly easy to introduce caustic

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chemicals accidentally into the eyes of the patient. In this class we might list silver nitrate (lunar caustic), carbolic oil, Stockholm tar, and tincture of iodine. A silver nitrate pencil may be useful to backyarders, and it is very useful when applied to the primary blebs in the earliest stage of the disease; but it would certainly be too expensive for farm use on a large scale.

A Home-Made Tincture.

An excellent, money-saving, home-made tincture may be prepared by dissolving solid iodine in methylated spirits until the liquid is no longer transparent. A superior preparation may be made from solid iodine 3 grains, potassium iodide 3 grains, dissolved in oleic acid up to 40 grains. This is a contact with the wart. If the tincture is used, and very suitable for application to fancy and show birds.

The iodic fumes from tincture of iodine are very painful to the bird; and the iodised oleic acid forwould select iodised oleic acid and picric acid in methylated spirits as the two best wart remedies; and the tincture, because the oleic acid holds the iodine in dontact with the wart. If the tincture is used, and iodine accidentally gets in the eye, use warm olive oil.

From personal experience, and taking into consideration the theoretical requirements of the work, I would selec iodised oleic acid and picrid acid in methlated spirits as the two best wart remedies; and for the big, commercial farm the latter would be the cheapest and easiest to use.

When treating a bird for warts, any external remedy will be much more effective if the warts are first well brushed with warm water and soap, or warm water and ammonia. This removes a protective film of oily matter, softens the war, and thus allows the medication to be more thorough. For certain results, try the saturated solution of picric in spirits, and apply it with the camel-hair brush. Begin treatment at the first signs of trouble on the tissues of the birds' faces; and when many birds are to be handled, organise a proper system of working so that one operater does the brushing, and another catches, holds, and passes the treated birds into a clean pen. A little trouble taken now will bring a substantial reward later on.

Keeping Lice is not Profitable.

Lice, mites or any other vermin that attack poultry not only cause suffering for the feathered stock but also make it impossible for chicks to grow and mature fowls to fatten or lay as they should. Everyone who allows lice, mites, etc., to feed on his fowls is guilty of cruelty and is also paying for feed which does not bring him any return. A chick or hen pestered with vermin cannot do well and is never profitable. It is easy to rid all kinds of poultry of lice, mites, etc., by applying well-known remedies.

AN ALL THE WORLD BREED.

Wyandottes in Great Variety—American and English Birds Compared.

In the pens at the Congress Exhibition where there were gathered together birds of almost every breed and clime, there was no questioning the fact that the Wyandotte is a most popular breed—Blacks, Whites, Buffs, Gold Laced, Silver Laced, White Laced, Red Laced, Buff Laced, Partridges, Silver Pencilled, Columbians, and Blue Laced were all there, and a most imposing display did they make.

To what is this popularity due? Fanciers may say to the varied colours, some of which are the most beautiful of all fowls. On the other hand, those who see more beauty, to say nothing of profit, in utility would say production. Both parties would be right.

In America and Canada, more than in any country, is the Wyandotte looked upon as a great production breed. Let it not be misunderstood. Too many of our people consider utility only in the light of egg production, and they give the Wyandotte a high place because of this alone, but in America and Canada production mad, and its table properties are looked upon as one if the most valuable assets of the Wyandotte.

It is generally agreed by all fair-minded people that the poultry industry cannot do without the man whose beginning and ending of poultry keeping is the cultivation of the beautiful—the fancier. It is to the fancier that we must look to keep our breeds pure, and up to standard form. Just now the American and Canadian breeders are sorely troubled over this question of standard-bred poultry. The fancier seeks to improve the outward characteristics as does the fancier in England, but at the moment the swing of the pendulum is against him, and promoters of shows and breeders of fancy stock are having a very lean time. Everything and everybody seems the fancier pure and simple is in the minority.

There is danger in this, and some of the leaders in both countries have seen the red flag.

Its Past Success.

In the past the wonderful success which has attended the Wyandotte family has resulted from the fact of its being one that combined both beauty and utility. The popularity of the Wyandotte has been due to the fact that in its many colours there was something to catch and hold the affections of all those who have an eye for beauty. Thus has the fancy held it.

But this would not have been enough had the Wyandotte not possessed valuable utilitarian qualities. The fancier cannot keep a breed to the front entirely on his own. He needs an outlet for his surplus stock, for the second and third raters that

PLEASE PASS THIS ON TO AN INTERESTED FRIEND.

The Indian Poultry Club.

The Indian Poultry Club exists for the encouragement of the breeding, keeping and importation of pure bred poultry of all kinds and for the suppression of fraud and unfair dealing. It assists, promotes and supports shows and unites all who are keen on the improvement of Poultry in India in an organised community.

Membership is open to any one who is in any way interested in Poultry regardless of distinction of race, religion, sect or caste, on payment of the membership fee, which is Rs. 5/- per annum, and subject to election by the Club Committee. Life Membership Fee—Rs. 50/-.

Advantages of Membership. Besides the privilege of belonging to an organised community which is interested in poultry members may compete at shows for cups and trophies which are open to Club members only. They have the privilege of wearing the Club badge; gain free admission to all Club shows; may use the I. P. G. deposit system free of commission charges, and receive concessions from the majority of our advertisers.

The I. P. C. Library of reference books is maintained for the use of members. It is available only by such members as pay the Library subscription of Re. 1/- per annum. Members taking out books pay return postage only and are responsible for any loss or damage. Not more than two books may be taken out at one time and all books must be returned within 30 days.

The Indian Poultry Gazette.

The Gazette is written in plain language, understandable by any one who has a knowledge of plain English. Practical advice is given free on any subject connected with poultry, answers to questions being given in the Gazette.

The Gazette is owned by, and is the official organ of the Indian Poultry Club. It is published monthly. Specimen copies forwarded on receipt of stamps value 8 annas.

Annual subscription Rs. 5/- payable in advance, or Rs. 3/- for half-year.

You can become a member of the Indian Poultry Club, although you do not subscribe to the Indian Poultry Gazette, and may subscribe to the Indian Poultry Gazette, although you are not a member of the Indian Poultry Club.

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will come breed he ever so carefully, and unless there is such an outlet no breed can flourish for any great length of time. The farmer, the small-holder, the cottager, and the backyarder are the people who provide such an outlet. They it is who keep a breed to the front. Be there no such outlet a breed very soon languishes and fades away.

It is the fancier who founds, builds up, and perfects a breed, or variety, but it is the utilitarian that keeps it to the front, because of the demand which he creates for stock for production purposes.

That the Wyandotte is so popular to-day both on the American and European continents is because it satisfies both sections of the poultry industry. True, this applies more to one variety of the Wyandotte family than the reminder. The White is the most popular in the show pen and also in the laying test pen. This is due to the fact that both as a table bird and a layer it proved itself years ago to be the best prodnction member of the family. It yielded larger eggs, more eggs, more breast meat than did its more highly-coloured brothers and sisters.

Dark Plumage a Bar.

One thing that has helped the White Wyandotte forward so tremendously in America and Canada is the fact that it has yellow legs and white plumage. It is strange, but whilst they appreciate yellow legs and yellow skin on their table birds the Americans will not have dark plumage, and no matter how good the flesh of a breed may be if it has dark plumage it is reckoned of little worth as a table bird. The housewives simply will not have it.

The Wyandottes of America and Canada are much smaller than those of England, Holland, Belgium and other places on the European Continent. Some of the great winners tver here are only half the weight of ours. Cocks noted winners that would not pull the scale at more than 6 lb., and hens about 5 lb.

Being smaller in body, they are naturally smaller and finer in bone, and their heads have a very eman appearance compored with the heads of our English Wyandottes. Again, the weed, small combs, with very little, if any, work on them, make the heads look more insignificant still.

Pulling in Different Directions.

American and Canadian friends are agreed upon one thing concerning English Wyandottes, and that is they are too big. I am inclined to agree with them. Years ago a Wyandotte cock that weighed 8 lb. to 9 lb., was a big bird. To-day many of our hens weigh this, and more.

Many of our judges have gone mad on size, and the breeders have had to keep pace with them or be left behind, and as a consequence the majority of our Wyandottes have become too big.

One thing is certain, and that is, if English breeders have gone too far in increasing the size of their Wyandottes, the breeders of America and Canada have gone to excess in the opposite direction, and their birds are much too small. It is not a question of the minority, but of the general run. They have gone away from the standard quite as much as have the English and other European breeders.

This being so it is not surprising to hear American and Canadian breeders describing the English birds as "coarse," whilst the Englishmen present thought the native birds were "weeds."

To a strictly impartial judge only one decision could present itself and that is: As the English have erred in one direction, so have the Americans and Canadians in the opposite. What is needed is for the one to give a little more for the money, and the other a little less, and then each of them would be nearer together. Then we might have what at present seems an empyreal dream—an international standard for Wyandottes.

THE CRIME.

Once again we are ruined and the interested in the hen industry have suffered yet another reverse! No note a reverse but ruination utterly, entirely, altogether, and yet, this crushing defeat might with but a little generalship and the practice of the very rudiments of hen culture have been avoided, or very greatly minimised, so that we might have caused the enemy to pull out with nothing more than a drawn battle to his credit, whereas we are utterly bested.

The Leeds, Ranikhet or whatever name this accursed fowl disease may be called, visited the station to try its luck among us, and one fowl owner just up the road lost a number of very fine Rhode Island Reds. This was bad, but the after proceedings were positively horrifying, for this fowl owner, as the birds died, instead of burning or burying them deeply in the ground, as you might think they would be as an ordinary precaution, no they were cast into the roadside dust bin, to be devoured by the crows or carted to the dust dump where they underwent the same fate, with the natural result that this most infectious disease has been dissemінated broad-cast over the whole station. Can you beat this I ask you holding clenched hands up to the sky; can you beat this?

Of all the horrible offences I have known, of all the "I never thought ofit" excuses that lead to gnashing of teeth and the use of desperately profane words, this to my humble mind is one of the very worst cases. Yet there it is and because they never thought of it, we are ruined and undone, and months and years of thought and labour are brushed away in a week, because they "never thought."

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Oh! pitful words that are the cause of nine-tenths of the suffering of this world. Remember this person did not own a lot of rag fowls whose passing might be taken with the equanimity that the loss of cheap things causes, not so, they were a fine lot of birds, fit to stand in any company.

Where they came from I do not know, but a fine lot they were, and to think of anyone possessing such birds and to throw them away like that. They might as well have gone around and inoculated the local fowls with the disease for a more certain way of killing them I do not know, certainly it has been a fatal proceeding for us.

Let all hereby take notice that when any fowl die it should be burned or buried deep.

Personally I have always used any casualty to enrich my fruit trees by planting them under the tree roots and so avoiding a total loss.

True it did not look much of a saving to the uninstructed, but it was, for it checked any spread of infection which was a vast saving, and it enriched the trees and made them bear a peach of two more, which in these hard times is something.

The very meanest thing is to expose dead fowls,—any dead fowls—anywhere, that they may spread disease and of all things fowls that die of the Ranikhet disease, for a more contagious thing there nerer was; its as easily spread as fire amongst dried grass, why anyone should do so passes my comprehension.

We see what has come of it and had but a little trouble been taken we might have been saved the ruin of our hopes. It should never, never, never be a case of, oh such a pity my fine hen has died, tell the sweeper to throw the dead fowl away, and then forget all about it. For to do so is to spread the disease and instead of some of your fowls perishing all will, and your neighbour fowls perish also, and they will not bless you.

It is nothing short of criminal not to take the most elementary precautions.

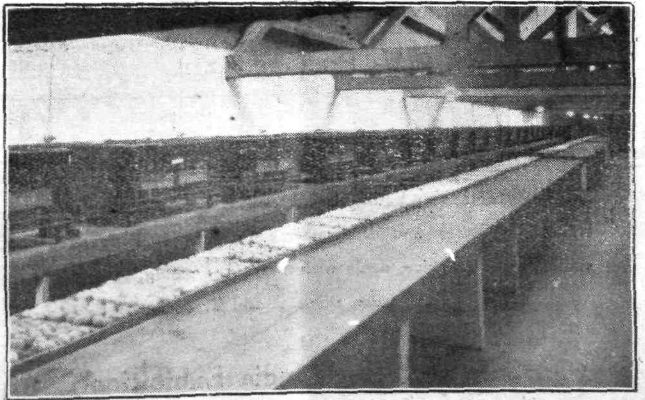
Its needful to segregate sick fowls but it is equally important to see every dead fowl disposed of. Do not tell the sweeper to take it away but go with him and personally see it disposed of, burned or buried so deeply that no prowling dog or jackall can dig it up. The only thing is to see it done and properly done yourself.

Its for want of this bit of care that we are all ruined here. Of course the sweeper took these transgressor fowls away the length of the dust bin by the side of the road.

WAYFARER.

Eggsactly!

I'm glad I ain't a chicken,
  They always have a bill;
A chicken's either killed to dress,
  Or else she's dressed to kill.
      —"Hermosa Beach Review."
I'm glad that I'm a chicken—
  No apologies I beg;
Some folks may cackle like our kind,
  But cannot lay an egg.
      —"Reel Blade."



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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
— OF THE —
INDIAN POULTRY CLUB

will be held on Sunday 13th December, 1931

AT

11-0 a.m. on the Show Ground

All members are requested to make a special effort to attend.

AGENDA.

(1) To confirm the minutes of the 1930 A. G. M.
(2) To pass the accounts for the year 1931.
(3) To elect a committee for the year 1932.
(4) To receive the Hon. Secretary's yearly report.
(5) To place before the meeting Mr. G. M. B.'s proposition regarding the formation of an egg marketing scheme.
(6) Any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

(Signed) A. O. FODEN,
Hon. Secretary.

WHY ARE THOSE PULLETS LAYING POORLY?

By W. Powell-Owen, F.B.S.A.

A question I am so often asked is "Why are my pullets laying so badly?" This is not an easy query to deal with, because it is really necessary to handle the "faulty" birds and ascertain their condition before arriving at a satisfactory explanation. However, let us deal with this important matter as far as is practical in an article.

In quite a number of cases I have found there is nothing to worry about because the pullets, although a little late, were on the point of laying! How could I be sure of that?

When pullets come into lay, the vent gets quite large and moist, ready for the first egg. The two pelvic bones, one on either side of the vent, flesh up and spread out so that two fingers can be placed between them. With such developments at the abdomen I should look for verification at headpoints and handle at crop with the same objective.

Pullets coming into lay eat well, and so I should expect to find the crops well filled. When laying is well off the pullets are usually poor feeders and go to roost with half-empty crops. When within easy distance of laying, however, appetites increase, and they go to roost with full crops. I know many poultry-keepers who grade their pullets for quality in that way.

In like manner I know many breeders who send to the laying tests only those pullets that go to roost with full crops. By this they know which are feeding well and which are likely to get a good start in laying at the contests.

Headpoints are a key to the commencement of laying. The wattles get larger and are bright red, the face becomes red, and finally the comb increases in size and is bright red. Again, pullets begin to talk as egg-production comes near. Eggs are well away if there is no talking in a flock of pullets. It is well to be able to judge pullets as "on the point" of laying, otherwise when all is going well the owner is apt to make things worse by changing drastically his feeding. Such sudden changes are harmful.

Avoid Getting Them Fat.

Overfatness of the flock can be ascertained by handling the birds. Too much fat will be found at the abdomen and on the pelvic bones. Overfat birds at abdomen need thinning down by the addition of more middlings to mash. The "two thin" birds require "fleshing up" by the addition of more nutritive ingredients to the mash. I would advise an extra allowance of biscuit meal, which has no equal as a body-builder and energiser. Birds eat biscuit meal with avidity; there is no food more nutritious or more easily digested.

When hens or pullets are resting from laying they put on internal fat and at abdomen. When they are laying heavily they get thinner, the eggs using up the store of fat. As they begin to lay then see that they are plump, and when they have been laying heavily for three winter months handle them, and if on the thin side increase the rations and give them plenty of biscuit meal as advised above; otherwise they will stop laying and not start again till they have become fleshed once more.

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THE POULTRY WORLD

2D. WEEKLY 2D.

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White Leghorns.—Eggs from these birds won. 2nd Prize and special cup ... Rs. 12/- per dozen.

15 eggs sent to the dozen in full satisfaction cash with order.

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Young Stock from these two breeds available and full prices and particulars can be had on application.

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E. B. Rly.

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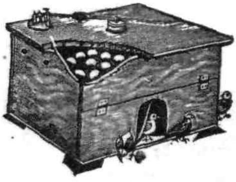

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Utility. **Wh. Leghorns** - Rs. 6/- Per sitting of 8

Day old chicks from the above breeds Rs. 15/- per dozen

Packing and postage free.

Enquiries for stock birds invited.

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9

POULTRY RESEARCH IN BENGAL.

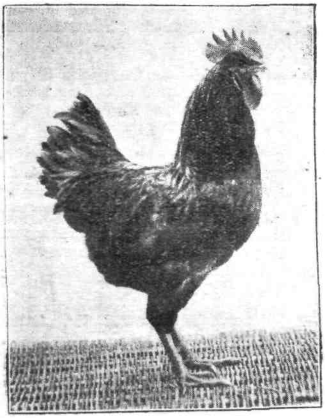
A poultry investigation section was established at the Central Agricultural Research Station, Dacca in 1927.

The lines of research consist of:—

(1) Investigating the possibilities of the R. I. R. under Bengal conditions.

(2) Improving the Chittagong by selection.

(3) Examining the possibilities of a R. I. R. Chittagong cross with a view of fixing a breed suitable both for the table and for egg production.



Buff Rock Cockerel.

The section is under the charge of a District Agricultural Officer trained at Lucknow, controlled by the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

The choice of the R. I. R. for investigation was due to the writer's acquaintance with Mr. J. Luke's yard and the excellent results he obtained. One of Mr. Luke's cockerels was crossed with Chittagongs and the progeny turned out to be well covered birds with laying possibilities and were, moreover, wonderful foragers. This has been confirmed by the experience since obtained.

The Chittagong was naturally selected as being the best breed in Bengal but a further reason for selecting the R. I. R. was that the Chittagong was one of the breeds from which it originated, and it was thought that the vitalising effect found by crossing back with a local breed would prove as successful with poultry as with other stock. The selection of the R. I. R. has been queried on many occasions. So many fanciers believe in their own particular selection of breed, to the absolute exclusion of all others that an enormous farm would have been required to satisfy everyone. With the limited funds available this was not possible. From the U. P. the Brown Leghorn—Indian cross was recommended, as the birds roosted in trees, thus saving the cost of housing. In Bengal such a cross would be a prey to the commoner pests, the Tiger cat and the Civet cat.

Bengal, from the climatic point of view is not a tract which one would select for poultry breeding, and the evolution of a fixed cross is a slow process and disappointments are many.

To begin with, the R. I. Rs. purchased were good to look at from the Exhibition point of view, but poor layers, and it was some time before a good egg laying strain was obtained.

India is unfortunate in this connection. The utility bird is subordinated to the Exhibition bird, as the few breeders are scattered over a continent and the expense of laying competitions is excessive. Breeders are not as a rule capitalists. They can afford to send a trio to a Poultry show, in the hope that a win will enhance the price of their setting eggs, but they can not afford to keep a pen during the six or eight months of a laying competition in a district a thousand or more miles away from home.

Norwesters, hail storms, and damp take their toll of young chickens and it is usually the more valuable, potentially, which are caught.

Strict attention is paid to sanitation and preventive measures against disease and the section has, so far, been fortunately free from epidemic disease.

The aim in view is to evolve a good sized table bird laying at least 150 eggs of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. and over, in weight, in the year.

The fourth generation of crosses is now coming into lay and shows great promise.

All hens are trapnested; the parentage of all stock is known; and the progeny of poor layers is rejected. The birds are housed in portable sheds enclosed, sides, top and bottom with $\frac{1}{2}''$ wire nettings; roofed with asbestos corrugated sheeting; and with hanging mat shutters open during the day and closed on wet or cold nights. Droppings fall direct to soil and the houses are moved twice a week. The pens are roomy, one cock and seven hens being allowed to the pen. The chicken runs are enclosed on top as kites, as elsewhere, are a danger. Practically all hatchings are in incubators and the chickens raised in foster mothers.

There is a keen demand for birds and eggs and it is difficult to persuade intending purchasers that the purpose of the section is not to supply stock to the public at present but to produce a breed suitable to the Province. When the breed is evolved it is proposed to open sub-stations in Chittagong and West Bengal to multiply stock for disposal to the public.

Many enquiries are received regarding the possibilities of poultry farming in Bengal. An established breeder, selling settings and breeding pens at high prices, may make a good income from poultry but the scope is limited.

The farmer raising poultry and eggs for the market soon finds it is a losing business unless he has a specialised market in Calcutta. With grain at normal prices—not the slump prices of the moment, it costs Rs. 7/- a year in feeding, housing, and labour, to maintain a bird. With eggs at one anna each the farmer's whole stock would have to average 112 eggs per annum to meet expenses. This is a high average although it may not appear so to those who read of strains laying 300 eggs and more in the year. An average price of one anna per egg also seems moderate but the demand for large nutritous eggs is limited and desi eggs at -/8/- per score prove more attractive in a country where there is no premium for quality and where the "boiled egg habit" has yet to be developed.

It is the small cultivator who keeps a few hens on the surplus from the table and "chita" grains, who will benefit by the introduction of improved stock. The average desi hen lays 40 eggs or less, in the year, and if this average can be raised to 100 the gain to the cultivator is obvious. An economist might maintain that increased production would only result in a glut in the market and reduce prices. The market for desi egg is limited by its size. Good sized eggs in quantity would find a ready market for industrial purposes, quite apart from the possibilities of export for human consumption.

The evolution of a new breed is a slow process. Short cuts lead to disaster: every step must be based on solid experience and careful experiment, and, when the breed is evolved, it must go through intensive tests before it is distributed to the public. This, the layman does not understand: he expects a Government Poultry Farm to be a menagerie of breeds, and is disappointed with the lack of the spectacular. Such a farm leads nowhere; and is a waste of public money, whereas the potential value of a true research station is enormous.

Canary Malta, Rs. 13, Turkeys Rs. 21 pair. Myna, male, Rs. 16. Cockatoo, Red Head, Rs. 65. Parrot, Rs. 50. Persian Cat, Rs. 55. Irish Terrier, Rs. 60 each, all paid with Cable. Fresh Bazar. Salt Provisions—5 seers Lemons, Rs. 3-8. Oranges, Rs. 6 all paid.
RICHARDSON & Co. Post Box 6707, Tel. "Destiny" Calcutta

When to Force-Feed.

It is always dangerous to force-feed any stock required for future use whether for laying or breeding. There is not the least doubt that it is profitable to force eggs out of surplus birds prior to disposal.

We will suppose that in the summer a number of birds are placed in a flock and marked for disposal for eating purposes. There is nothing like meat for egg-forcing, and whilst in the ordinary way one includes 10 per cent. of meat or fish in the soft mash, this quantity can be increased to 25 per cent. for layers that are no longer required.

Meat, meat scraps, meat meal, green bone or fish meal, can be the basis of the forcing diet. Broody hens, if they are to be disposed of, can be quartered in flocks directly they leave their chicks and force-fed for eggs prior to being sold.

One must be guided by the number of young stock being reared in deciding how many adults to dispose of and on no account should those marked for sale be kept after the mult comes round.

One must take into account not only birds that are in lay but also those on the point of laying. Those in the latter category should not be sold until the eggs that have accumulated in the ovary have been produced.

A Libel.

"They tell me you're henpecked, Joe. Is there any truth in it?" "Certainly not! The fact is I've got a new suit with two pairs of trousers. The wife wears one and I wear the other."

Care of the Drinking Water.

Disease may lurk in the drinking-water unless precautions are taken to keep the troughs, etc., clean. The birds, as a rule, all use one common drinking receptacle, and usually, when roup or cholera attacks one of them, the feverish condition of the system compels it to drink frequently.

The water is thus contaminated with the germs of the disease, and every bird in the flock will be liable to attack. Both roup and cholera are highly contagious, the former disease being one that consists of a frequent discharge from the nostrils, and the dipping in the water of the beak of the diseased fowl is sufficient to render it impure. The man who keeps his poultry confined and does not attend properly to the drinking-vessels is cruel, for fowls drink much water, and they suffer much when it is not given them in good quantities.

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- Mrs. Lamberts Poultry pills for all Ills -

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Mrs. TROWER, RESIDENCY ROAD, JODHPUR,

Re. **1**/- *per tin of* **36**, *postage extra.*

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A Boon to all Poultry lovers. Protect your Birds against all ills. Fortify against the Ranikhet ailment by administering a pill every morning to your birds in any affected area.

Once tried always appreciated.

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Keep a box always by you as a guarantee against disease.

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BLACK MINORCAS.

Settings of eggs available from my Prize Winning Birds which won highest honours at 1931 All India Poultry Exhibition.

Rs. **12**/- for 8 eggs.

Cash with Order. :: :: No replacements.

ALL CHARGES PAID.

Orders booked in rotation.

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Carmichaël Court, - - - DARJEELING.

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Watch for my pens of Leghorns at the ALL INDIA SHOW in December next. They will be in the awards and are for sale afterward.

Correspondence in any language.

Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

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SOUTH INDIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Yearly subscription Rs. 3. Two poultry shows per annum. Strong working Committee. Expert advice given, post mortem examinations undertaken at nominal charge, members only. Further particulars from Hony. Secy., S.I.P.A., Aruvankadu, Nilgiris.

Exc.

ROBERT'S STAR PILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 Cures Cholera and green Diarrhoea.

No. 2 Cures Tick Fever and contains directions how to get rid of ticks.

Full instructions with each box. 48 Pills in a box, Re. 1. When ordering write name and address distinctly.

Pills for Turkey chicks during their infancy to pull them through their infant ailments.

Apply A. G. Roberts,

3-B, Museum Road, Bangalore.

2.

PRACTICAL MONTHLY ADVICE TO POULTRY KEEPERS.

Notes on Brooding of Chickens.

The time has now arrived when the thoughts and minds of poultry-keepers will be centred on chickens. Chicken-time is always an anxious time, and is approached with a certain amount of timidity. Chicken-rearing is one of those jobs that depend very largely on the individual who is responsible for their welfare. The attendant must have the power of observation well developed and pay strict attention to its many details.

Assuming that the chicks come from healthy and vigorous stock, and that they have been hatched under healthy conditions and from incubators that have been reasonably managed, I will mention a few points that must be kept in mind.

(1) A chik is a baby, and must be treated as such.

(2) The management must be simple, without any frills and without any nonsense.

(3) A chick must be fed with food that is easily digested.

(4) The brooder or chicken house must be free from floor draught. A house may be suitable for adults but not for chicks, because the chicks spend at least eight weeks of their life on the floor.

(5) Chicken-rearing is an evolutionary process. The transition from baby to half-grown and adult must be a gradual moving from stage to stage.

A Well-Lighted House.

It is important that the house in which chicks are brooded should be suitable. If it has a span roof with ridge ventilation, then this means of ventilation should be stopped during the period of brooding and rearing. It must be well lighted and so situated that the chicks receive the maximum amount of indirect sunshine. If the outside runs are not boarded, then wind-breaks should be provided. A useful rearing house is one measuring about 8 ft. × 6 ft. This will hold two small hovers with 60 chicks each, or one larger one holding 120 chicks.

At eight weeks old the cockerels may be transferred to another house, and the pullets remain until ready for the laying houses, of the pullets may be put on free range and the cockerels remain to be fattened.

The type of hover to use is perhaps a matter of fancy, but the pryamid type with two burners can be strongly recommended. It is advisable to light up the hover about three days before the chicks are due to hatch; this will give it time to complete the process of sweating before putting the chicks under. The temperature under the hover is regulated according to the needs of the chicks. This is gauged by their behaviour.

Never depend on thermometers for the temperature of the hover; the conduct of the chicks is a much better judge. If the chicks are crowding round the guard, either the flame of the lamp is too low, or else there is a floor draught. It is possible for a thermometer to register the proper temperature and yet the chicks will tell you that they are cold. In this case look to the house.

In the trimming and filling of lamps, I suggest the most convenient time is immediately after lunch. This is a task that must be leisurely done, and as the morning is taken up in looking after the needs of the chicks and may be other stock, or other duties, it should be done when things are a bit quiet.

Watch the Lamps.

After trimming and filling, be sure to look at the lamps again within 30 minutes for adjustment. Every brooder lamp should have an oil overflow, so that it is impossible to fill the lamp too full. When paraffin gets warm it expands, so if the container is too full there is no room for expansion, and there is danger of fire. Also, if after trimming and filling the wick is turned too high, there is again danger of fire. Should the brooder lamp not have an overflow, then get a 3 inch nail and a hammer and make a hole about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the top of the container. One does not need to fear fire if these two precautions are taken. Let me state then, again: (1) Provide an overflow in the container; (2) Do not turn the wick too high after trimming. Wait until the oil is warm before final adjustment.

Do not move the chicks from the incubator to the hover the same day as they are hatched; wait until they are thoroughly dry and fluffed out. If the chicks are due on Monday and they hatch to time, do not transfer to the hover until Tuesday afternoon, or better still, Wednesday morning. The chicks should then be strong on their legs, and the weaklings, if any, will be easily discernible, and these, of course, will be killed.

Do not feed chicks in the incubator. This is a wasteful, dangerous and unsanitary habit, and leads to much trouble and disease later on. Give the chicks their first feed immediately before putting them under the hover. This may be done on a table in the incubator room. This feed may consist of soaked chicken biscuit meal.

In transferring chicks to the hover, great care is needed so that they do not get chilled or starved. Many thousands are lost every year through carelessness or want of thought at this stage.

Day-old chick boxes are the best to use; failing these, then a felt-lined box or basket, with a felt-lined lid.

IMPORTED THIS YEAR.

Light Sussex. Sittings from Winner Harper Adams Trials. 1st Prize, England.
Rs. 20/- per dozen.

White Orpingtons. 1st Prize. From Rs. 30- a Trio. Settings Rs. 16/- per dozen.

Cockerels from these two record strains Rs. 20/- each. (8 months old.)

Mrs. M. Ward.
RED GABLES.
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"ARTHURSTON" Poultry Farm
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Breeder of Highest Pedigree Profilc Laying Exhibition & Utility Poultry.

White Leghorns:—Barrons, Padmans Holywood, & Tancred 300 Egg Strain.

Rhode Island Reds:—Golden & American Utility, English & American Exhibition Strains.

Eggs:—From General Pens Rs. 6/- dozen, Special Pens Rs. 12/-, Extra Special Rs. 20/-, Super Special Rs. 25/- dozen.

Infertiles (if any) replaced free.
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Specialities:—
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For particulars apply to:—
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MISSION POULTRY FARM.
Katpadi, South India.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

Eggs Rs. 12/- per dozen, Day old chicks and Breeding stock at reasonable prices.

Catalogue on request.

J. J. DEVALOIS,
Manager.

GOOD LAYERS IMPORTED STOCK.

R. I. REDS. WHITE LEGHORNS. BLACK MINORCAS.

Young stock from the above breeds at reasonable rates.

Sittings of eggs Rs. 16/- per doz.

Bose's improved Chittagongs Sittings Rs. 4/- per doz.

New Laid country fowl eggs, milk fed chickens and fattened fowls supplied to local customers at moderate prices.

J. B. BOSE,
BOSE'S POULTRY,
6 TITAGHUR, E. B. Ry.

BREEDER'S CARD.

My recently imported LIGHT SUSSEX won at the All-India, January, 1931, Cup for best Sussex in show, also one special, three firsts and one second. Eggs Rs. 10/- per half dozen.

My pen of WHITE LEGHORNS is headed by a cock whose sire's dam laid 322 eggs in twelve months. Eggs Rs. 12/- per dozen.

K. D. GARRISON,
12 ***Akōla Berar, C. P.***

A £5 PRIZE.

Maintain the stamina and quality of "Sperrin" strains by keeping them pure. We offer each year a cockerel value £5 as special for best bird at All India show bred in India from our strains, with no outcrossing. If you cannot import, then enquire conditions and purchase eggs from those who have our imported stock. Geo. Howard.

Conditions under which special prize value £5 will be granted by Mr. Howard, Sperrin Poultry Farm, Langley, Hitchin.

(*a*) Cockerel value £5 to be given to exhibitor owning the bird judged to be the Best Bird exhibited at the All India Poultry Show and which has been bred in India from pure 'Sperrin" strains, *i.e.* where both sire and dam are pure Sperrin birds.

(*b*) Exhibitors to notify on their entry forms to the Show Secretary any bird that is eligible for this award.

(*c*) The cockerel will be sent out to India the following season in time for the following All India Show and must be entered for that show by the winner.

(*d*) Winner to name breed required, and need not necessarily be same breed as that of bird that won, provided breed required is one that is stocked by the "Sperrin" Poultry Farm.

(*e*) All expenses to Indian port will be paid by donor. Collection and onward charges from Port to be paid by winner.

(*f*) The value of cockerel (£5) is that of bird delivered at Indian port, and will be of similar grade to those exported with £10 and £12 trios.

POULTRY CUREALL PILLS.
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Highly commended by Poultry Farmers.

A sure remedy in cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, Pneumonia, Ranikhet, etc.

Price Rs. 2/- per packet.

Eggs from choicest Asils Rs. 18/- per doz.

Live stock also available.

The Ideal Aseel House,
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IMPORTED PEDIGREED
White Leghorns.

The finest stock available in England, landed 1st October 1930.

Cockerel whose dam and sire's dam laid 525/528 eggs in 24 months, heading a pen of 10 hens with records of 270/288 eggs in 12 months.

Eggs (2 ozs. and over)
Rs. 18/- per dozen.

Mrs. R. POWELL,
11 Kanchrapara, E. B. Rly.

When answering Advertisements please mention The INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE.

? ? ?

Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.

Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK,

C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".

Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mrs. K. Murree. This is the work of a parasite which exists and obtains its nourishment from the sap in the quills of the feather and as it extracts the sap the webbing of the feather being starved of nourishment dries and withers giving it the appearance you discribe.

The cure is to wash the bird in a 10% solution of Izal and water afterward being sure to wash out the disinfectant before drying the bird.

If only a few feathers are attacked, and the tail is usually the first, you can smear them with coconut oil and kerosine made up as follows.

1 oz. coconut oil
1 drm. Kerosine oil

heated and mixed together. This will sometimes cure the bird but the disinfectant bath is the more sound method.

Mr. T. Delhi. The type of house you sent the sketch of is quite a good one but in your case I think you are overcrowding. The dimensions given by you will only comfortably accomodate 12 birds and for the number you require the dimensions should be. Length 10 ft., Width 6 ft., Height at front 6 ft., Height at back 5 ft. Nests of the external top opening type are the best as it saves entry into the house when collecting eggs. Allow 1 ft. of space on the perch for each bird and the perch should be 1 ft. above the dropping board, not six inches, so as to allow of birds passing under it freely. The run space is sufficient for 50 birds.

Mr. H. Entally. As you ask for my experiences I would tell you that I prefer the wooden machine to the metal one out here as I have found on the only two metal machines I have had to deal with (both of different make) that metal, more especially on the plains, is a much faster conductor than wood and thermomeater readings at 8 P.M. and 8 A.M. very much more than in the wooden machine. If however your incubator room is so constructed that you do not obtain a greater temperature variation than 10 degrees during the 24 hours I do not think a metal machine will be any the less successful. As regards question 2. No. 1. The Silver Hen. No. 2. The Hearson.

Mr. R. Nautanbari T. E. The reason your birds came into lay and after laying a few eggs went off again is due in my opinion to either. poor strain, incorrect feeding, or sickness such as internal parasites.

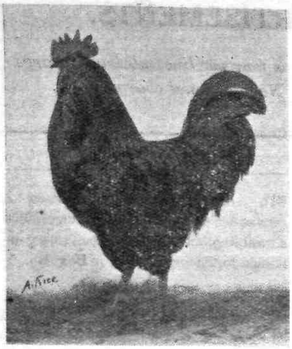
The feeding table appears to me to be quite a sound one and providing they are not getting more than the amounts given or nothing else you have failed to tell me about they should not be over fat. However handle them and feel the abdominal regions between the end of the breast bone and the pelvic bones. If this is soft and flabby the birds are not too fat but if firm and to the touch feels like good firm flesh they are too fat and the diet will have to be rearranged. To do this you would have to alter the dry mash from 3 parts to 6 parts, bran the other ingredients to remain the same. Epsom salts, ½ teaspoonful to 1 pint water twice a week and arrange some from of litter for them to scratch in into which their first morning feed of grain should be raked.

Write me again and tell me 1. If the birds are alert and always ready for their night feed. 2. If their combs are nice and red, or if a pale pinkish colour with blueish tips and I can perhaps be of more assistance.

Mr. G. Calcutta. As regards price you will never be able to compete against the villager firstly because he does not make a profit out of his birds and secondly because he makes the best of a bad job but I am sure if you were to communicate with the Hon. Secretary he would give you the names of quite a few likely purchasers for all the 2 oz. eggs you can produce at anything from 1/4/- to 1/12/- per dozen and the villager is not able to raise more than 5 annas a dozen at present. I am perfectly sure that the right strain of bird fed right will make you a profit at Rs. 1/8/- per dozen but you have got to get only the best and house no drones as they eat all the profit.

To obtain, the return you aim at you will need at least 400 layers but go easy, get the promise of a good market first then increase.

You will have to hatch about 1200 chicks to get 400 pullets so that the two machines will not be sufficient. I would suggest you get two more 250 machines which will give you roughly if the machines and eggs do their part, 600 (allowing a 75% hatch) so that 1200 chicks will be produced between the middle of January and of February. Have you however arranged for the purchase of so many eggs? The district you refer to is a good one for poultry.



AUSTRALORPS.

Mrs. Grain has imported a further pen of this wonderful dual purpose fowl SEE THEM AT THE SHOW and judge for yourselves.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

No. 1 pen per setting Rs. 25.—Headed by imported cockerel of magnificent type bred from 267 egg dams, mated to 2 imported pullets of 251 egg dams, and 6 of my last year hens specially selected for heavy egg production.

No. 2 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by imported cock, 1st Lucknow 1930, fully acclimatised, proved sire of winners, his son was placed 1st in class Calcutta 1931, mated to 8 selected pullets sired by cockerel placed 2 in class at Calcutta January 1931.

No. 3 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by cock placed 2 in class at Calcutta January 1931, mated to 8 specially selected pullets sired by imported cock now heading No. 2 pen.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

No. 1 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by imported cock of 280 egg strain mated to 10 hens of good utility type and layers of large eggs.

No. 2 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by cockerel whose dam laid 525 egg in 24 months mated to 8 hens of good utility type and heavy layers of large eggs.

No. 3 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by cock of Exhibition strain (Slaters) mated to 10 good type utility pullets.

15 eggs sent with each setting in full satisfaction.

MRS. R. GRAIN.

107, BUNGALOW, - - - - KANCHRAPARA E. B. Ry.

? ? ? ?

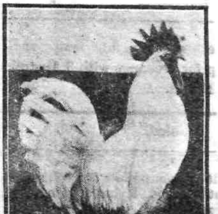
Mr. L. Nadia. I am afraid I am unable to help you much as the information you give me is very meagre. It could not have been Roup or if it had you would have found other birds in the flock have been stricken with it but as only 2 die and the other 14 are after one week still strong and healty and in lay it is in my opinion due to some kind of poison which before finding its way into the stomach irritated the crop and caused the secretion of sticky liquid you refer to.

There will be no herm however in thoroughly disinfecting both houses and ground and if possible removing the healthy birds to another site pending your writing me further.

Mrs. P. Allahabad. I am afraid your question is more to do with the Club Secretary than me but I think I can answer you to some extent. You must allow 2 weeks for the exporter to obtain and ship the birds and about 37 to 40 days for them t reach you from leaving so that you would have to cable now if you want them by the time stated. Another item. It is winter at Home now and most exporters will have finished shipments for the year and will have little left to offer as surplus will have been disposed of locally. There is only one course open to you and that is to telegraph the money to the Sperrin Farm and cable them your requirements and if they have it Mr. Howard will find some way of getting them to you in time, as he knows India and the conditions out here.

INDIA'S BEST

THE CHASHARA WHITE LEGHORNS.



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